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NEWS 5 AUG 24 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with legal status information for
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NEWS 6 SEP 09 50 Millionth Unique Chemical Substance Recorded in
CAS REGISTRY
NEWS 7 SEP 11 WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX now include Japanese FTERM
thesaurus
NEWS 8 OCT 21 Derwent World Patents Index Coverage of Indian and
Taiwanese Content Expanded
NEWS 9 OCT 21 Derwent World Patents Index enhanced with human
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Utility Models
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 17 Nov 2009 VOL 151 ISS 21
FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 Nov 2009 (20091116/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Aug 2009
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Aug 2009

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the third quarter of 2009.

CAS Information Use Policies apply and are available at:

<http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html>

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=> s oxidiz? () ?agent?
      459842 OXIDIZ?
      2420986 ?AGENT?
L1      47979 OXIDIZ? (W) ?AGENT?

=> s l1 () purif?
      934930 PURIF?
L2      32 L1 (W) PURIF?

=> s l2 and review/st
      2315372 REVIEW/ST
      2 REVIEWS/ST
      2315373 REVIEW/ST
      ((REVIEW OR REVIEWS)/ST)
L3      0 L2 AND REVIEW/ST
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=> s l2 and review/dt
2315370 REVIEW/DT
L4 0 L2 AND REVIEW/DT

=> d l2, ibib abs, 1-32
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DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:y

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:941153 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:225185
TITLE: Manufacturing method of iodine
INVENTOR(S): Aizawa, Akira
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ise Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 2009173462	A	20090806	JP 2008-10723	20080121
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2008-10723	20080121

AB Iodine is manufactured by reacting iodine ion-containing solution having iodine concentration ≤ 30 g/L (calculated as I₂) with NaClO₃ as oxidizing agent, purifying and then crystallizing to obtain $\geq 99.7\%$ pure iodine crystals.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1366525 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:515889
TITLE: Method for removal of lead from aqueous cobalt chloride solutions
INVENTOR(S): Yokokawa, Tomohiko; Amano, Osamu; Sugita, Izumi; Ozaki, Yoshitomo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 2008274382	A	20081113	JP 2007-122161	20070507
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2007-122161	20070507

AB Aqueous Co chloride solution containing Pb is treated by addition of sulfidizing agents, e.g. hydrogen sulfide gas, and pH adjustors, e.g. HCl, Co carbonate, and adjustment of its redox potential of -50 to -0 mV vs. Ag/AgCl and its pH

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to 1.0-2.0 for precipitation of lead sulfide and to give aqueous Co chloride solution of

<1.0 mg/L Pb. The thus obtained aqueous Co chloride solution is further treated

by addition of oxidizing agents, e.g. chlorine gas, and pH adjustors, e.g. Co carbonate, and adjustment of its redox potential to 910-1050 mV vs.

Ag/AgCl and its pH to 2.2-3.0 for precipitation of lead oxide and to give purified

aqueous Co chloride solution The process may also be used for removal of metals

other than Pb from aqueous Co chloride solns.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:974381 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:244410

TITLE: Purification of L-cysteine by ion exchange chromatography

INVENTOR(S): Boehm, Andreas

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wacker Chemie A.-G., Germany

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 20080190854	A1	20080814	US 2008-26567	20080206
DE 102007007333	A1	20080821	DE 2007-102007007333	20070214
EP 1958933	A1	20080820	EP 2008-150940	20080201
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, MK, RS				
JP 2008194043	A	20080828	JP 2008-28833	20080208
CN 101245042	A	20080820	CN 2008-10005660	20080214

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2007-102007007333A 20070214

AB L-Cysteine is separated from an L-cysteine-containing fermenter broth containing an oxidizing agent which is capable of oxidizing L-cysteine at pH < 5, by contacting the L-cysteine-containing fermenter broth with an ion exchanger at a pH from 5 to 9, the pH in the fermenter broth becoming <5, and preferably <2. The L-cysteine binds to the ion exchanger and the bound L-cysteine is then removed from the ion exchanger by means of an eluant.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:835287 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:217825

TITLE: Purification and wash performance analysis of thermostable extracellular alkaline protease produced by soil bacterium Bacillus sp. GOS-2

AUTHOR(S): Selvakumar, R.; Kumar, R. Sathish; Swaminathan, K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Microbial Biotechnology Division, Department of Biotechnology, Bharathiar University, Tamil Nadu, 641 046, India

SOURCE: Asian Journal of Microbiology, Biotechnology &

Updated Search

STNaak1

Environmental Sciences (2007), 9(4), 911-917
CODEN: AJMBAQ; ISSN: 0972-3005

PUBLISHER: Global Science Publications
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The purpose of the research was to study the purification, characterization and industrial application of alkaline protease produced by newly isolated *Bacillus* sp. GOS-2 from soil samples collected in and around Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India. The enzyme was purified in a 2-step procedure, involving acetone precipitation and Sephadex G-100 gel filtration chromatog.

The purified enzyme was subjected to SDS-PAGE for determining the mol. weight and was

found to be 18 kDa. The enzyme had a maximum activity at 60°C and pH 10. The compatibility of the enzyme was studied with surfactant, oxidizing agent, optical brightener and com. detergents in the absence of stabilizers. Increase in the concentration of the surfactant and oxidizing agent

decreased the enzyme activity whereas optical brightener did not have any effect on the enzyme activity. The enzyme was found to retain maximum enzyme activity of 93.84% with Power detergent powder when compared to other detergents. The efficacy of the purified alkaline protease was tested with 1%(w/v) Power detergent on blood stained cloth for its wash performance. The enzyme was effective in removal of 25 mL of bloodstain along with Power detergent powder at 55°C. The compatibility and stain removal properties of protease find potential application in detergents industry.

REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:815242 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:217820

TITLE: Purification and wash performance analysis of thermostable extracellular alkaline protease produced by soil bacterium *Bacillus* sp. GOS-2

AUTHOR(S): Selvakumar, R.; Kumar, R. Sathish; Swaminathan, K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Microbial Biotechnology Division, Department of Biotechnology, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, 641 046, India

SOURCE: Asian Journal of Microbiology, Biotechnology & Environmental Sciences (2008), 10(1), 29-35

CODEN: AJMBAQ; ISSN: 0972-3005

PUBLISHER: Global Science Publications

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The purpose of this work was to study the purification, characterization and industrial application of alkaline protease produced by newly isolated *Bacillus* sp. GOS-2 from soil samples collected in and around Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India. The enzyme was purified in a 2-step procedure, involving acetone precipitation and Sephadex 0-100 gel filtration chromatog.

The purified enzyme was subjected to SDS-PAGE for determining the mol. weight and was

found to be 18 kDa. The enzyme had a maximum activity at 60°C and pH 10. The compatibility of the enzyme was studied with surfactant,

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oxidizing agent, optical brightener and com. detergents in the absence of stabilizers. Increase in the concentration of the surfactant and oxidizing agent decreased the enzyme activity whereas optical brightener did not have any effect on the enzyme activity. The enzyme was found to retain maximum enzyme activity of 93.84% with Power detergent powder when compared to other detergents. The efficacy of the purified alkaline protease was tested with 1% (w/v) Power detergent on blood stained cloth for its wash performance. The enzyme was effective in removal of 25µm of bloodstain along with Power detergent powder at 55°C. The compatibility and stain removal properties of protease find potential application in detergents industry.

REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:552985 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:103644

TITLE: Effects of different reagents on the purification of ultra fine diamond

AUTHOR(S): Yang, Xiaoguang; Hou, Shu'en; Jin, Hongyun; Pan, Yong

CORPORATE SOURCE: China University of Geosciences, Wuhan, 430074, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Jingangshi Yu Moliao Moju Gongcheng (2008), (1), 43-46
CODEN: JMMGFU; ISSN: 1006-852X

PUBLISHER: Jingangshi Yu Moliao Moju Gongcheng Zazhishe

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB In this report, ultra-fine diamond powder after rough purification was used as raw material for further purification, and some kinds of reagents, such as cerium salts, fluorides and persulfates, were selected to test their effects of purification. The comprehensive comparison and analyses were carried out based on a large number of tests and purification processes. It is found that

environmental protection type strong oxidants assorting with desilication agent, solution of Na₂S₂O₈ and KF·2H₂O for instance with concns. in the range of 0.4g/mL-0.5g/mL and 0.35g/mL-0.5g/mL, resp., can greatly improve the purification of ultra-fine diamond to 99.90% under the reaction condition of 8h to 10h and high temperature of 180°C to 200°C in closed vessel.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:810863 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:145653

TITLE: Method and apparatus for purification of oxidizing agents

INVENTOR(S): Iiyama, Masamitsu; Kojima, Senri; Abe, Akira

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nomura Micro Science Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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Updated Search

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JP 2007185581 A 20070726 JP 2006-4432 20060112
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2006-4432 20060112
AB Purifn.of oxidizing agent solns. is carried out by their contacting with
 inorg. adsorbents, e.g. ion exchangers. Apparatus for purification of the
 solns.
 includes a column filled with the adsorbents.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:463059 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:447569
TITLE: Method of purification of the natural and waste waters
 by filtration
INVENTOR(S): Girikov, O. G.; Bochkarev, G. R.; Kondrat'ev, S. A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Gornogo Dela Sibirskogo Otdeleniya RAN,
 Russia
SOURCE: Russ., 6pp.
 CODEN: RUXXE7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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RU 2297983	C1	20070427	RU 2005-136969	20051128
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 2005-136969	20051128
AB	The invention is pertaining to the field of purification of the natural, recirculated waters and the industrial waste waters, predominantly, from iron, manganese, the ions of the heavy metals and the organic impurities and may be used in some processes of the ores dressing and in hydrometallurgy. The method provides for mixing of the subjected to the purification waste water with the sorbent, the subsequent feeding of the mixture in the layer of the granular loading till pollution of the former, suspension of the filtration process, delivery of the washing water in the direction of expansion of the layer of the granular loading till its cleansing from the pollutions, intermixing of the sorbent with the part of the delivered cleansing water, feeding of the given mixture into the expanded layer of the granular loading, the extinction of the cleansing and resumption of the filtration process. The being purified water or its mixture with the sorbent before feeding into the layer of the granular loading is aerated and-or it is introduced with another oxidizing substance. As the granular loading or its the most remote part in the downstream of the filtration they use the crushed psilomelane, and as the sorbent - the crushed brucite. The method ensures the increased efficiency of the filtration and reduction of the waste water purification cost due to reduced consumption of the sorbent and the cleansing water.			

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:165614 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:212147
TITLE: Treatment of water contaminated with organic arsenic
 compounds by condensation separation and oxidation
INVENTOR(S): Otsuka, Tsuyoki; Ida, Toru; Ano, Shintaro; Nakayama,
 Junpei

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PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kobe Steel, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2007038113	A	20070215	JP 2005-224435	20050802
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2005-224435	20050802

AB The treatment method for water containing ≥ 1 organic As compds. selected from diphenylchloroarsine, diphenylcyanoarsine, bis(diphenylarsine) oxide, diphenylarsinic acid, and phenylarsonic acid involves (A) concentrating the contaminated water for separating into condensed contaminated water and non-contaminated water and (B) subjecting the condensed water to oxidation decomposition by oxidants at 75-100°. The invention provides a treatment method for organic As compds. of chemical weapon origin.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1226978 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:510839
TITLE: Method of purifying soil and/or groundwater
INVENTOR(S): Tasaki, Ken; Hiramatsu, Yasushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006123574	A1	20061123	WO 2006-JP309519	20060511
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
KR 2008016569	A	20080221	KR 2007-726908	20071119
CN 101180141	A	20080514	CN 2006-80017296	20071119
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2005-146360	A 20050519
			WO 2006-JP309519	W 20060511

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:510839

AB A method for purifying soil and/or groundwater polluted by persistent organic compds. is provided, which effectively reduces the environmental load. The treatment method includes an addition of a biodegradable chelating agent

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dicarboxymethylamine to the Fe-containing contaminated soils or groundwater, at a molar ratio of 0.5-4.0 to 1 of iron ion present, thereby forming a complex of biodegradable chelating agent and iron ion; adjusting and maintaining the pH of the soil or groundwater to pH 5-10; and addition of oxidizing agents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:383125 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:392536

TITLE: Method for purifying residual components in pressure sensitive adhesives

INVENTOR(S): Zhu, Dong-Wei; Moore, Cheryl L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): 3M Innovative Properties Company, USA; Wolter, James T.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006044590	A1	20060427	WO 2005-US36924	20051013
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
CA 2583963	A1	20060427	CA 2005-2583963	20051013
EP 1802665	A1	20070704	EP 2005-810291	20051013
EP 1802665	B1	20090805		
R:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR			
CN 101044169	A	20070926	CN 2005-80035890	20051013
JP 2008517142	T	20080522	JP 2007-537934	20051013
AT 438664	T	20090815	AT 2005-810291	20051013
US 20090018274	A1	20090115	US 2007-576931	20070409
IN 2007CN01590	A	20070831	IN 2007-CN1590	20070419
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-620083P	P 20041019
			WO 2005-US36924	W 20051013
			WO 2006-US36924	W 20060921

AB The method comprises: (A) providing an initial reaction product of a solution polymerization reaction, comprising polymer, unreacted polymerizable reactant, non-polymerizable material, and solvent; and (B) purifying the initial reaction product by adding an oxidizing agent and a reducing agent to the initial reaction product and allowing the unreacted polymerizable reactant

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in the initial reaction product to further react, thereby providing a second reaction product comprising addnl. polymer and a lower level of unreacted polymerizable reactant than was present in the initial reaction product. Thus, isooctyl acrylate and acrylamide were polymerized according to conventional procedure, to which 1000 ppm tertiary amyl hydroperoxide, 1000 ppm vitamin C, and 20 ppm vanadyl sulfate hydrate were added to reduce the content of unreacted residual components.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1117109 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:8668

TITLE: Purification processes for onion-shaped fullerenes

INVENTOR(S): Xu, Bingshe; Bao, Huiqiang; Han, Peide; Jia, Husheng; Liu, Xuguang; Wei, Yinghui; Wang, Xiaomin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taiyuan University of Technology, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 13 pp. CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1565964	A	20050119	CN 2004-10012275	20040429
CN 1232440	C	20051221		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2004-10012275 20040429

AB The following five relatively simple independent purification processes for onion-shaped fullerenes are disclosed. First process comprises grinding, treating in an aqueous HCl-H₂SO₄-HNO₃ solution, filtering, washing with deionized

water, oven-drying, heating at 400-550 °C, and cooling. Second process comprises grinding, extracting with CS₂ or toluene in a soxhlet extractor, filtering, washing with deionized water, oven-drying, placing in a container, adding sulfuric acid solution of potassium dichromate powder, heating to reflux, washing with deionized water, and oven-drying. The third process involves grinding, extracting with CS₂, toluene, or dimethylbenzene in a soxhlet extractor, oven-drying, heating at 400-600 °C, and cooling;. The fourth process consists of heating in a vacuum furnace at 1500-2000 °C, then cooling, reheating in air at 450-600 °C, and cooling again. The fifth process comprises ball milling, soaking in an aqueous HCl-HNO₃ solution, filtering the suspension, washing with deionized water, oven-drying, heating in air at 400-550 °C, and cooling. The processes give fullerenes with purity ≥ 70 %.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1021792 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:321132

TITLE: Purification and refolding of human recombinant urokinase-type plasminogen activator for structure-based inhibitor design by protein NMR using a redox pair-containing refolding buffer

INVENTOR(S): Beaton McAlister, Mark Samuel; Pineda-Lucena, Antonio

Updated Search

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PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Astrazeneca AB, Swed.; Astrazeneca UK Limited
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005087917	A2	20050922	WO 2005-GB873	20050307
WO 2005087917	A3	20051027		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1730271	A2	20061213	EP 2005-717941	20050307
R:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, LV, MK, YU			
CN 1950500	A	20070418	CN 2005-80014922	20050307
JP 2007528221	T	20071011	JP 2007-502387	20050307
IN 2006DN05260	A	20070803	IN 2006-DN5260	20060912
US 20080020416	A1	20080124	US 2007-598280	20070612
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2004-5330	A 20040310
			WO 2005-GB873	W 20050307

AB The invention provides a method for preparing a soluble protein comprising a modified form of urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA) or an active fragment thereof, or a variant of either of these which has uPA activity. The method comprises contacting uPA with a refolding buffer at a pH of from 8.5-10.5. The refolding buffer comprises a reducing agent and an oxidizing agent which forms a redox pair, wherein the reducing agent is present in excess compared to the oxidizing agent, and wherein the reducing agent is present in a concentration of at least 5 mM. The redox pair comprises reduced glutathione and oxidized glutathione. The protein is in uniformly stable isotope labeled form. The conditions described above, are more highly reducing, and at higher pH than conventionally used in refolding, provide an exceptionally good yield of high-quality modified uPA. Cloning, expression in E. coli, purification and refolding of isotopically labeled recombinant human uPA is described. Material obtainable in this way forms a further aspect of the invention. It has been refolded in a 'native-like' form and is useful in studies such as NMR anal. to detect uPA ligands. This technique is useful in structure-based inhibitor design by protein NMR (SAR-by-NMR).

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:340481 HCAPLUS

Updated Search

STNaak1

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:394542
TITLE: Method for purification of nickel chloride aqueous solution
INVENTOR(S): Matsumoto, Satoshi; Kawakami, Kazutoshi; Sugita, Izumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 2005104809	A	20050421	JP 2003-344237	20031002

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2003-344237 20031002

AB In purification of a Ni chloride aqueous solution containing Co- and Fe ions by oxidation/neutralization process using oxidizing agent and neutralizing agent, a part of Ni(OH)₃-containing hydroxides formed in the succeeding oxidation/neutralization process is added to the above stated Ni chloride solution for removing a part of Fe- and Co ions from the solution in advance (as pre-process), and then continuing the oxidation/neutralization process. The oxidizing agent is Cl₂ gas, and the neutralizing agent is basic Ni carbonate.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1020075 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:410626
TITLE: High purity electrolytic sulfonic acid solutions
INVENTOR(S): Martyak, Nicholas Michael; Noswitz, Martin; Smith, Gary S.; Janney, Patrick Kendall; Ollivier, Jean-Marie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Atofina Chemicals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 2004101860	A1	20041125	WO 2004-US12887	20040427
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004239226	A1	20041125	AU 2004-239226	20040427
AU 2004239226	B2	20090423		

Updated Search

STNaak1

CA 2525064 A1 20041125 CA 2004-2525064 20040427
EP 1644558 A1 20060412 EP 2004-760840 20040427
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK
CN 1788112 A 20060614 CN 2004-80012923 20040427
JP 2006529005 T 20061228 JP 2006-532471 20040427
US 20060272950 A1 20061207 US 2005-555362 20051102
IN 2005DN05171 A 20071005 IN 2005-DN5171 20051110
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-469764P P 20030512
WO 2004-US12887 W 20040427

AB Disclosed is a solution for an electrochem. process, the solution containing a sulfonic acid and having a low concentration of sulfur compds., either low or high valence, that are susceptible to reduction and which is intended for use in electrodeposition, batteries, conductive polymers and descaling processes.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:860620 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:77041

TITLE: Purification of low-purity sulfur from sulfur recovery process using iron-oxidizer

INVENTOR(S): Chung, Chae Hun

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lg Petrochemical Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SOURCE: Repub. Korea, No pp. given

CODEN: KRXXFC

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Korean

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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KR 227961	B1	19991101	KR 1996-47150	19961021

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: KR 1996-47150 19961021

AB A method for refining low purity sulfur product from a conventional sulfur recovery process is provided to obtain high purity sulfur(≥99.9 weight%) by using an aromatic solvent and oxidant for removing iron. The method

comprises the steps of dissolving low purity sulfur products including FeS, Fe(OH)2 or Fe(OH)3 into an aromatic solvent such as toluene; mixing it with aqueous solution containing an inorg. acid(diluted HNO3 or H3PO4) and an oxidant(KMnO4, HNO3 or O2) at 90-100°C to precipitate iron compds. and dissolve chemical stabilizers used in a conventional sulfur recovery process; filtering to remove iron-ppts.; recrystg. sulfur-dissolved solution at 10°C or lower.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:117815 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:145901

TITLE: Purification of polycyclic aromatic compounds

INVENTOR(S): Igarashi, Tatsuya; Takeshima, Yoichiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

Updated Search

STNaak1

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004043408	A	20040212	JP 2002-205952	20020715
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-205952	20020715
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 140:145901			

AB The compds., useful as electroluminescent substances, fluorescent dyes, etc., are purified by treatment of crude compds. with oxidizing agents and/or with RX (R = substituent; X = leaving group). Thus, pyrene (purity 97.6%) was oxidized with m-chlorobenzoic acid, and acetone and MeOH added, showing purity 99.8%.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:931387 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:2559
TITLE: Method for purifying denatured proteins having a desired disulfide bond configuration
INVENTOR(S): Buus, Soren; Ferre, Henrik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kobenhavns Universitet, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003097669	A2	20031127	WO 2003-DK324	20030515
WO 2003097669	A3	20040318		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2003223936	A1	20031202	AU 2003-223936	20030515
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DK 2002-766	A 20020517
			WO 2003-DK324	W 20030515

AB The present invention relates to a method for production of a protein having a desired fold. This is especially achieved by subjecting a population of proteins to a separation step under non-reducing conditions. This allows for identification of a sub-population of proteins having the disulfide bond configuration resulting in a desired fold. Most often this will be the protein of proper structure and/or function. Thus, by using the novel method the purity of the protein having a desired fold can be increased as compared to the purity of a similar protein produced by a conventional method. Important aspect of the invention is a functional active MHC

Updated Search

STNaak1

heavy chain protein obtainable by the above method and the use of a MHC heavy chain protein in anal. of peptide binding capacity. Oxidized species of murine and human recombinant MHC-I heavy chain monomers were separated by hydrophobic interaction chromatog. under nonreducing and denaturing conditions. One of these isomers was able to undergo efficient refolding and simultaneous peptide binding under acidic conditions.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:356677 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:355702
TITLE: Refrigeration purifiers
INVENTOR(S): Oke, Simon Forbes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ozone Manufacturing Pty. Ltd., Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003038351	A1	20030508	WO 2002-AU1479	20021104
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2002336795	A1	20030512	AU 2002-336795	20021104
AU 2002336795	B2	20070809		
EP 1456587	A1	20040915	EP 2002-771885	20021104
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK			
JP 2005506891	T	20050310	JP 2003-540581	20021104
US 20050089458	A1	20050428	US 2004-494290	20041220
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 2001-8614	A 20011102
			WO 2002-AU1479	W 20021104

AB A method and apparatus for the continuous or periodic cleaning and purification of water or air or surfaces in refrigeration systems, such as ice machines and refrigerated containers. Oxidants and oxidant radicals are produced elec. in a stream of air and the resultant gas is injected into a stream of water or air which flows through the refrigeration system and where further oxidants may be generated in this downstream flow of water or air.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

Updated Search

STNaak1

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:826259 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:221265

TITLE: Preparation of purified KHSO₅·H₂O and nBu₄NHSO₅ from Oxone by simple and efficient methods

AUTHOR(S): Travis, Benjamin R.; Ciaramitaro, Benjamin P.; Borhan, Babak

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA

SOURCE: European Journal of Organic Chemistry (2002), (20), 3429-3434

CODEN: EJOCFK; ISSN: 1434-193X

PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 138:221265

AB The chemical of various salt forms of Oxone, an environmentally friendly oxidant, has been investigated. In addition to advances in the preparation of anal. pure KHSO₅·H₂O and nBu₄NHSO₅, a soluble form of this oxidant, we have also studied some of the known oxidative chemical that utilizes Oxone as the oxidant. Our results indicate that utilizing purified reagents makes these reactions easier to workup and amenable to large scale synthesis because the amount of salt in the reaction has been greatly reduced.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (9 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:319851 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:328204

TITLE: Method for purifying acetone

INVENTOR(S): Fulmer, John William; Aristovich, Valery Jurievich; Aristovich, Yury Valerievich; Sokolov, Andrey Jurievich

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	---	-----	-----	-----
WO 2001030735	A1	20010503	WO 2000-US27905	20001010
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6340777	B1	20020122	US 2000-668996	20000925
BR 2000014911	A	20020611	BR 2000-14911	20001010

Updated Search

STNaak1

EP 1226102 A1 20020731 EP 2000-968915 20001010
EP 1226102 B1 20061025
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL
JP 2003512447 T 20030402 JP 2001-533092 20001010
CN 1210244 C 20050713 CN 2000-814508 20001010
AT 343559 T 20061115 AT 2000-968915 20001010
MX 2002003959 A 20021023 MX 2002-3959 20020419
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RU 1999-121965 A 19991022
WO 2000-US27905 W 20001010
AB A process is described for purifying Me₂CO from a crude Me₂CO-PhOH mixture
produced upon oxidizing cumene. In the process, an alkaline agent, e.g.,
NaOH, and an oxidizing agent, e.g., H₂O₂, KMnO₄, etc., are added to the
mixture to help remove aldehyde contaminants upon purification
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD
(1 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:772498 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:325105
TITLE: Method for purification and sterilization of a gaseous
medium containing contaminating particles
INVENTOR(S): Drean, Henri Louis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ectium BV, Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	---	-----	-----	-----
WO 2000064499	A1	20001102	WO 2000-FR1079	20000425
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2792838	A1	20001103	FR 1999-5320	19990427
FR 2792838	B1	20010727		
CA 2372230	A1	20001102	CA 2000-2372230	20000425
CA 2372230	C	20090120		
EP 1194175	A1	20020410	EP 2000-922730	20000425
EP 1194175	B1	20030409		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2003505119	T	20030212	JP 2000-613488	20000425
AT 236664	T	20030415	AT 2000-922730	20000425
ES 2193951	T3	20031116	ES 2000-922730	20000425
RU 2248808	C2	20050327	RU 2001-129153	20000425

Updated Search

STNaak1

US 7147821 B1 20061212 US 2002-959444 20020729
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1999-5320 A 19990427
WO 2000-FR1079 W 20000425

AB Gases containing volatile organic compds. (VOCs) and contaminating particles such

as microorganisms, bacteria or viruses, especially indoor air from climate controlled rooms or refrigerators, are sterilized and purified by electron beam ionization. The gases are contacted with an accelerated electron flux, breaking or destroying the particles by ionization. The treated gases are passed through a porous sorbent containing oxidizing agents, redox agents and O-containing compds. for conversion of the VOCs to CO₂ and SO₂.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:555639 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:177977

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:36105a,36108a

TITLE: Purification of metal silicon powders for solar cells

INVENTOR(S): Nakakawa, Junzo; Nishida, Kazuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toho Zinc Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10226510	A	19980825	JP 1997-39934	19970207
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-39934	19970207

AB The title process consists of stirring metal Si powders in H₂SO₄-containing aqueous solns. while feeding O to remove Cu. The Si powders may contain waste Cu catalysts from silane manufacturing step. The Si powder may be washed with water to remove Cl. The Cu-containing aqueous solution may be reused as Cu sulfate source in Zn refining. The process is useful for manufacture of high-purity Si for solar cells.

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:459777 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:96855

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:19953a,19956a

TITLE: Process for the production and oxidative purification of triacetin

INVENTOR(S): Khramov, Mikhail

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Industrias Monfel S.A. de C.V., Mex.

SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

Updated Search

STNaakl

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 5777157	A	19980707	US 1996-584955	19960111

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-584955 19960111

AB Odorless and colorless triacetin is obtained without the use of activated carbon or high-vacuum distillation by an initial separation of triacetin from a crude composition of triacetin, acetic acid, and acetic anhydride, and the separated triacetin is contacted with an aqueous solution containing an oxidant (e.g., aqueous NaOH and H2O2) to form the purified product.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:112689 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:180160

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:35551a,35554a

TITLE: Preparation and purification of N-(long-chain acyl)iminodicarboxylic acids or their salts

INVENTOR(S): Tanahashi, Shinichiro; Abe, Hideyuki; Nakamura, Hidetake; Maeda, Toshiji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 10045693	A	19980217	JP 1996-205796	19960805

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-205796 19960805

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:180160

AB Surface-active and antimicrobial RCON[(CH2)mCO2M1](CH2)nCO2M2 (I; R = C5-21 alkyl, alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl; M1, M2 = H, cation; m, n = 1-3) are purified by the following processes in the order (1)-(2)-(3) or (2)-(1)-(3): (1) adding mineral acids and separating organic layers containing I from aqueous layers, (2) adding oxidizing agents, and (3) evaporating to remove H2O, solvents, and odorous substances. I are prepared by (A) reaction of HN[(CH2)mCO2M1](CH2)nCO2M2 (M1, M2, m, n = same as I) with RCOX (R = same as I; X = halo) and optional salt exchange or (B) reaction of HN[(CH2)mCN](CH2)nCO2M2 (M2, m, n = same as I) with RCOX, hydrolysis of the resulted RCON[(CH2)mCN](CH2)nCO2M2 (R, M2, m, n = same as I), and optional salt exchange. The purified I show good hue, no odor and impurity, and storage stability.

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:683188 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:348394

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:68309a,68312a

Updated Search

STNaak1

TITLE: Purification of zinc sulfate for production of basic zinc carbonate
AUTHOR(S): Ji, Zuomin
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shanghai Chemical Material Co., Shanghai, 200002, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Wujiyan Gongye (1997), (3), 37-38
CODEN: WUGOFJ; ISSN: 1006-4990
PUBLISHER: Wujiyan Gongye Bianjib
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB The purification of ZnSO₄ was studied by redox reaction and substitution reaction to avoid contamination. The principle of ZnSO₄ solution purification was proposed. KMnO₄, Ca(ClO₃)₂, NaClO₃ and H₂O₂ were used as oxidizing agent to oxidize low valence metal impurities in the solution

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:150945 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:176612
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:34004h,34005a
TITLE: Treatment of raw water with synthetic polymer composite membrane modules
INVENTOR(S): Hirose, Masahiko; Kawada, Ichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nitto Denko Corp, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 09000893	A	19970107	JP 1995-154560	19950621
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-154560	19950621
AB The process consist addition of scale inhibitors, preferably at 0.05-2000 ppm, to raw water containing hardness components in the presence of dissolved oxidizing agents and then treatment of the water with synthetic polymer composite membrane modules. The process provides efficient sterilization and slime control and long-life of the membranes.				

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:618184 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:247387
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:46233a,46236a
TITLE: Purification of 4,4'-bis(dialkylamino)benzophenones as sensitizers for photocuring
INVENTOR(S): Hamano, Hiroaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kawaguchi Chemical Co Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

Updated Search

STNaak1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 08208573	A	19960813	JP 1995-14858	19950201
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-14858	19950201
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 125:247387			
AB	P-R2NC6H4COC6H4NR2-p (I; R = C1-4 alkyl), useful as sensitizers for photocuring (no data), are purified by decomposing and removing of blue byproducts with oxidizing agents. Crude I (R = Et) (II) was treated with aqueous H2O2 and Bu4NBr in xylene at 50° for 5 h, washed with aqueous HCl followed by H2O, evaporated, and recrystd. from Me2CHOH to give 80% II with m.p. 95.6-95.8°.			

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:179029 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:237994
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 124:43993a,43996a
TITLE: Purification of rhodium from acidic hydrochloric acid solutions containing impurities
INVENTOR(S): Komoda, Yasuo; Akahori, Michihiro; Nakamura, Masayuki; Takekoshi, Shigeki; Tateda, Sayuri
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kamioka Kogyo Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 08013053	A	19960116	JP 1994-172090	19940630
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-172090	19940630
AB	The process comprises adding oxidizing agents to the solns., heating the solns. for strengthening of complexes, diluting the solns. with H2O, immediately passing the solns. through anion exchange resins for adsorption of Pt-group metals, and selectively separating only Rh from the resins. High-purity Rh is efficiently recovered by the simple process using only the resins.			
OS.CITING REF COUNT:	1	THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)		

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:316174 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:80711
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:15331a,15334a
TITLE: Purification of 1,1,2-trichloroethane in the production of ioversol
INVENTOR(S): McCarhy, William Z.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mallinckrodt Medical, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

Updated Search

STNaak1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 9427956	A1	19941208	WO 1994-US5903	19940525
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5396003	A	19950307	US 1993-68496	19930527
AU 9468366	A	19941220	AU 1994-68366	19940525
EP 700377	A1	19960313	EP 1994-916814	19940525
EP 700377	B1	19990331		
R: IT				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1993-68496	A 19930527
			WO 1994-US5903	W 19940525
AB A process is disclosed for the recovery and purification of				
1,1,2-trichloroethane (I) from intermediates in the production of the x-ray				
contrast agent ioversol. The method involves 4 steps: (1) distillation of I				
from the intermediates; (2) extraction of I with an aqueous oxidizing agent to				
form				
water-saturated I; (3) drying the water-saturated I by azeotropic				
distillation; and (4)				
distilling I to remove higher-boiling impurities. The oxidizing extraction				
converts sulfides to water-soluble and/or higher-boiling sulfoxides,				
sulfones, etc., which are removed in the next steps. Only acidic oxidants				
such as chlorine water may be used. Basic aqueous oxidants such as NaOCl, as				
well as O2 and H2O2, pose an explosion risk and are unsuitable. In an				
example on a pilot-plant test scale, used I was spiked with 100 ppm Me2S				
and 200 ppm each Me2S2 and Me2SO. Continuous processing as described with				
chlorine water oxidant and a drying distillation column in step 3 gave I with				
<100 ppm H2O and <1 ppm organic S compds.; a final vacuum distillation gave				
highly				
purified I.				
REFERENCE COUNT:	3	THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS		
		RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:235164 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:13104

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:2729a,2732a

TITLE: Purification of hexafluorosilicic acid

INVENTOR(S): Tateno, Toshio; Kawasaki, Yoshio; Okada, Shoji; Okada, Tomokatsu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Morita Kagaku Kogyo, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 06247708	A	19940906	JP 1993-54998	19930219
JP 3436381	B2	20030811		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-54998	19930219
AB The process comprises mixing 20-65% aqueous solns. containing 1 mol HF and				
0.3-1.3				
mol SiF4 with oxidizing agents such as KMnO4, then distilling the mixts. to				

Updated Search

STNaak1

remove compds. of S, O, B, and As by oxidation

L2 ANSWER 32 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:488284 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:88284

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 77:14569a,14572a

TITLE: Purification of N-substituted α -pyrrolidones

INVENTOR(S): Uchiyama, Hiroshi; Ozawa, Shuji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Teijin Ltd.

SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JAXXAD

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 47022225	B4	19720622	JP 1970-43072	19700520

AB Coloring matters contained in crude N-substituted α -pyrrolidones could be removed by treating with an oxidizing agent. E.g., crude N-methyl- α -pyrrolidone manufactured from α -butyrolactone and MeNH₂ was heated 30 min at 70° with KMnO₄, the mixture filtered, and the filtrate distilled in vacuo to give colorless product. Other oxidizing agents used are K₂Cr₂O₇, CuCl, etc.

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Updated Search